

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1377549-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 12

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/7/84 BY SP-4 dw/omb

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

August 20, 1962

MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

On August 17, 1962, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the Mattachine Society of Washington, described as an organization of homosexuals whose goal is to obtain social equality and equal job opportunities for the homosexual element, plans to submit a letter, probably sometime in September, 1962, to all Members of the United States House of Representatives and of the United States Senate. This letter will decry alleged mistreatment of homosexuals and will ask for equality for homosexuals in our society.

FRANKLIN EDWARD KAMENY

The source advised that the President of the Mattachine Society of Washington is Frank Kameny who resides at 5025 Cathedral Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. The Vice President is Bruce Scott, Route 1, Woodbridge, Virginia. The source stated at this time source does not know the total membership of the Mattachine Society of Washington, but estimated this membership could be two hundred to three hundred.

On August 17, 1962, Deputy Chief of Police Roy E. Blick, Morals Division, Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C., advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that Frank Kameny as above is Franklin Edward Kameny. Chief Blick stated that in late 1959 the Metropolitan Police Department raided the Embers, a homosexual club, Washington, D. C., and Kameny wrote Chief of Police Robert V. Murray, Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C., complaining bitterly that The Embers had been raided.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CC TO: <u>NASA</u>
REQ. REC'D <u>9-14-62</u>
SEP 19 1962
ANS.
BY: <u>Kmr/Kaw</u>

ENCLOSURE

100-403320-89

F B I

Date: 8/20/62

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-403320)

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-33796)

MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed are five copies of a letterhead memo captioned "MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON".

The source referred to is [] contacted by
SAs TOLLEF JACOBSON, Jr., and ALBERT B. MILLER.

Deputy Chief BLICK furnished the indicated information to SA MILLER.

Inasmuch as nothing has been developed indicating the Mattachine Society is operating in violation of the laws of the U.S. Government, no active investigation is contemplated of this Society at this time.

ENCLOSURE

3-Bureau (Enc.5)

2-WFO

ABM:bbb

(5)

AIRTEL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY SP4/efm/ghk

No interest to
Int. Sec. Section
JHK

5-9THK
Division 6

REC-16

100-403320-89

11 AUG 23 1962

C. C. Wick
Approved: 56 AUG 28 1962
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

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UNRECORDED COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

The Attorney General

July 9, 1962

Director, FBI

DR. FRANKLIN E. KAMENY
PRESIDENT

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY SP-4 JAW/AMH

Reference is made to the attached letter and its enclosure of June 28, 1962, from captioned individual which was received by you and referred to the FBI.

The files of this Bureau reflect Dr. Kameny was developed as a suspect in the case involving the kidnaping and brutal sex slaying of Michael Joseph Condetti. During an interview with Dr. Kameny by Agents of this Bureau on April 7, 1961, in connection with the Condetti case, he stated he was dismissed from employment with the United States Army Map Service in 1957 on charges that he was a "homosexual." He stated he has appealed this dismissal on grounds that the Government failed to prove he was a homosexual. It is noted Dr. Kameny was arrested on September 28, 1958, by the United States Park Police on an investigation charge for loitering in the vicinity of a public toilet in Lafayette Park, Washington, D. C., and was released after questioning. He was also arrested in August, 1956, in San Francisco on a "soliciting charge." He pleaded guilty and received a suspended sentence of six months. He was also fined \$50.

The Mattachine Society, Inc., is a California corporation founded in 1953 which has various branches throughout the country. It has been described as an organization to encourage medical and social research pertaining to socio-sexual behavior, to publish and develop such research and to promote among the general public an understanding of the problems of such persons. The preamble to its constitution states in part that members "hold it necessary that a highly ethical homosexual culture be integrated into society."

In connection with its investigative activities of cases involving crimes perpetrated by sex deviates--such as the Condetti matter and the recent murder of Attorney Jack E. Cochrane in Arlington, Virginia, wherein the FBI conducted an Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle investigation of the two youthful suspects, [redacted] and [redacted] this

- 1 - Washington Field Office - Enclosures (2)
1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosures (2) (Sent with cover memo)
1 - Mr. Evans - Enclosures (2) (Sent with cover memo)

NOTE: (See next page)

BS:mlw (9)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
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Casper _____
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Malone _____
Rosen _____
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Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

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The Attorney General

Bureau contacts criminal informants having known homosexual tendencies who are able to furnish numerous investigative leads. Members of Dr. Kameny's group logically are considered as possible suspects in investigations of this type. Certainly, this Bureau has not engaged in harassment or intimidation of this or any other group.

In view of the tenor of Dr. Kameny's letter, his malicious and unfounded charges and background information concerning him, it is suggested that you not acknowledge his communication.

Enclosures (2)

1 - The Deputy Attorney General - Enclosures (2)

NOTE: See Morrell to DeLoach memo of same date captioned "Dr. Franklin E. Kameny, President, The Mattachine Society of Washington, Post Office Box 1032, Washington 1, D. C." BS:mlw

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 7-9-62

FROM : D. C. Morrell *pen/gem*ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIEDSUBJECT: DR. FRANKLIN E. KAMENY
PRESIDENTDATE 2/7/84 BY SP-4 JLB/jmkTHE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTONPOST OFFICE BOX 1032WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

Tolson ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Callahan ☒
 Conrad ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 Evans ☒
 Malone ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel ☒
 Trotter ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Holmes ☒
 Gandy ☒

By letter to the Attorney General of 6-28-62, which was referred to the Director and received at the Bureau on 7-2-62, captioned individual advised he was writing in regard to recent actions on the part of the FBI. He said his organization is a newly-formed group "devoted to improving the status of the homosexual minority in our society by any and all lawful means." He enclosed an excerpt from the constitution of his organization which sets forth the purpose of his group. He objects to recent interrogations by FBI Agents with respect to his organization, particularly concerning names of members, membership lists, whether or not certain people belonged to the group, location of meetings and, in one instance, whether the individual contacted would be willing to act as an informer for the FBI.

Dr. Kameny states that the "15,000,000 American homosexuals" are in much the same position as the NAACP is for the Negro, except for the minor difference that the Negro is fighting official prejudice and discrimination at the state and local level whereas his group is fighting official prejudice and discrimination on the Federal level as "being harmful to society and to the nation." He points out that while the purposes of homosexuals are highly controversial, they are perfectly and fully lawful and proper. He contends that FBI inquiries have been "grossly improper and offensive." He charges the Bureau with "improper harassment and intimidation," and he states his group has discussed these matters with the American Civil Liberties Union and they are substantially in agreement.

He maintains American citizens have the right to band together for achievement of any lawful and orderly purpose, however unpopular or controversial, without making themselves objects of official interrogation, harassment and intimidation. He concludes by formally requesting the Attorney General to bring a halt immediately to the investigative action of the FBI with respect to his group. He offered to personally discuss this matter if the Attorney General so desired.

Enclosure *sent 7-10-62*

REC-44

1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosures

1 - Mr. Evans - Enclosures

BS:mlw (4)

JUL 31 1962

XEROX EX 10

JUL 19 1962

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Morrell to DeLoach

Bufiles reflect Dr. Kameny was developed as a suspect in the case involving the kidnaping and sexual slaying of Michael Joseph Condetti. The following is a summary of pertinent information concerning him:

7/13/61 NK 110 EV *SAMINAR*
Kameny, born 5-21-25, New York City, was graduated from Harvard University in 1948 and obtained his Masters degree in 1949 and his Doctors degree in 1956 from the same institution. As of April, 1961, he was employed as a physicist by the Gardner Laboratory in Bethesda. On 9-28-58, he was arrested by U. S. Park Police on an investigation charge for loitering in the vicinity of a public toilet in Lafayette Park, Washington, D. C., and was released after questioning. He has FBI Number 651019C and his Identification Record reflects he was also arrested in August, 1956, in San Francisco on a "soliciting charge." He pleaded guilty, received a 6-month sentence (suspended) and was fined \$50.

He was interviewed by Bureau Agents on 4-7-61 in connection with the Condetti case and stated he was dismissed from employment with the U. S. Army Map Service in 1957 on charges that he was a "homosexual." He stated he was appealing this dismissal on grounds that the Government failed to prove he was a homosexual. Although he declined to discuss his homosexual activities, he did state he only associated with persons on the same intellectual plane as himself. Information concerning Dr. Kameny was furnished to the Office of Special Investigations (OSI) on 2-27-62 as a result of a name check inquiry.

Per 8/81
Bufiles reflect the Mattachine Society, Inc., is a California corporation founded in 1953 which has various branches throughout the country. It has been described as an organization to encourage medical and social research pertaining to socio-sexual behavior, to publish and develop such research and to promote among the general public an understanding of the problems of such persons. The preamble to its constitution states in part that members "hold it necessary that a highly ethical homosexual culture be integrated into society."

Although it is not known what Dr. Kameny is referring to specifically, it is felt he may have reference to the Bureau's investigative activities in connection with such cases as the Condetti matter and the recent murder of Attorney Jack E. Cochrane in Arlington, Virginia, wherein the Bureau conducted an Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle investigation of the two youthful suspects, [redacted] and [redacted] in which both cases involved crimes perpetrated by sex deviates. In this regard, of course, the Bureau contacted criminal informants having known homosexual tendencies who were able to supply investigative leads. Certainly, the Bureau has not engaged in harassment or intimidation of this or any other group and inquiries that have been necessitated as a result of matters coming within our jurisdiction have been from the standpoint of criminal intelligence.

In view of the above information, it is not felt that the Attorney General should acknowledge Dr. Kameny's letter.

Morrell to DeLoach memo

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached memorandum be sent to the Attorney General suggesting that he not acknowledge Dr. Kameny's letter.

gem *HL* *DeLoach* *AD* *B2* *✓* *gmc*
GK

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: James Francis Edwards
 R# 241 Date 2/5 Searcher Number 549
 Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

Spec-7M-1315-362



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 2/7/84 BY SP-4/abw/eah

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CONSTITUTION
of the
MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

EXCERPT

* * * * *

Article II Purpose

Section 1. It is the purpose of this organization to act by any lawful means:

(a) To secure for homosexuals the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, as proclaimed for all men by the Declaration of Independence; and to secure for homosexuals the basic rights and liberties established by the word and the spirit of the Constitution of the United States;

(b) To equalize the status and position of the homosexual with those of the heterosexual by achieving equality under law, equality of opportunity, equality in the society of his fellow men, and by eliminating adverse prejudice, both private and official;

(c) To secure for the homosexual the right, as a human being, to develop and achieve his full potential and dignity, and the right, as a citizen, to make his maximum contribution to the society in which he lives;

(d) To inform and enlighten the public about homosexuals and homosexuality;

(e) To assist, protect, and counsel the homosexual in need.

Section 2. It is not a purpose of this organization to act as a social group, or as an agency for personal introductions.

Section 3. This organization will cooperate with other minority organizations which are striving for the realization of full civil rights and liberties for all.

* * * * *

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/7/84 BY SP. Felw/omb

100-403320-88X1
108049-1

ENCLOSURE

CERTIFIED 452184

MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHDC

P. O. Box 1032
Washington 1, D. C.

REGISTERED

JUN 30 1962

June 28, 1962

FED. BU. OF INV.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUN 30 1962

RECORDS BRANCH

FED. BU. OF INV.

RECORDED

Mr. Robert F. Kennedy, Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/7/84

BY [signature]

CONTACTED J.A. CONLEY
Coral Into 100-403320
6/25/63

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

I write in regard to recent actions on the part of investigators of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the direction which some of their questioning has taken.

I am writing as a representative of the Mattachine Society of Washington, a newly-formed group, devoted to improving the status of the homosexual minority in our society by any and all lawful means. A formal statement of our purposes is enclosed. We are, informally, the official representatives, and spokesman, to the extent that any exist, for the homosexual minority in the greater Washington area.

We feel that, for the 15,000,000 American homosexuals, we are in much the same position as the NAACP is in for the Negro, except for the minor difference that the Negro is fighting official prejudice and discrimination at the state and local level, whereas we are fighting official prejudice and discriminatory policy and practice, as ill-founded, as unreasonable, as unrealistic, and as harmful to society and to the nation, at the Federal level. Both are fighting personal prejudice at all levels. For these reasons, and because we are trying to improve the position of a large group of citizens presently relegated to second-class citizenship in many respects, we should have, if anything, the assistance of the Federal government, and not its opposition.

While our purposes are highly controversial, and while you may, personally, very well not agree with them, nevertheless they are perfectly and fully lawful and proper; no slightest imputation of illegality has been directed against us, nor is there any slightest ground for such imputation.

Nevertheless, in the course of FBI interrogations, recently, citizens were asked what they knew of the Mattachine Society of Washington. They were asked for the names of members and for membership lists (which, of course, were not supplied). They were asked if particular people belonged to the group. They were asked about the location of meetings. One was even asked to act as an informer for the FBI, to gain and to pass on to them the names of members and other information about the Society and its activities.

We look upon this as grossly improper and offensive. As long as our purposes and activities are lawful, neither our members nor our activities are proper material for investigation by the United States Government, or by any branch, agency, office, or officer thereof, under any circumstances whatever.

We look upon these actions by the FBI as being equivalent, de facto, even if, perhaps, not de jure (although possibly that too) to improper harassment and intimidation. We have discussed these matters with the American Civil Liberties Union, and they are substantially in agreement with us on this.

We feel that American citizens have the right to band together for lawful and orderly achievement of any lawful and orderly purpose, however unpopular, however controversial, and however much at odds with existing official policy, without making themselves the objects of official interrogation, harassment, and intimidation, and without making themselves the objects of official inquiry, infiltration, and informants.

EXP. PROC.

AG memo 7-9-62
ENCLOSURE

100-403320-88X1
162-108078

16 JUL 19 1962

I hardly need remind you of the U. S. Supreme Court decision in the case of Alabama v. the NAACP, in regard to the supplying of membership lists. The precise details and circumstances may be somewhat different here, but the difference is purely legal sophistry; the principle is precisely the same, and the parallel is close.

Therefore, we formally request that, in regard to the Mattachine Society of Washington, such inquiries and investigations as to membership and other facts, and other similar acts by the FBI and by investigative agents and agencies throughout the Federal government be brought to a halt immediately.

We will be pleased to discuss these and related matters with you personally, should you wish it.

Your early reply is requested.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Franklin E. Kameny
(Dr.) Franklin E. Kameny
President

D.O.B. - MAY 21, 1925
P.O.B. NEW YORK
N.Y.

Washington D.C.
NY

1 - Mr. Morgan

February 27, 1962

FRANKLIN EDWARD KAMENY
Born: May 21, 1925
New York, New York

MAILED
FEB 27 1962
NAME CHECK

No investigation has been conducted by the FBI pertinent to your inquiry concerning the above-captioned individual. However, during the course of another investigation in 1961, the following information was developed which appears to relate to the subject of your name check request.

On March 5, 1961, the files of the Credit Bureau, Incorporated, Washington, D. C., revealed that Kameny had been employed by the Gardner Laboratory, 5521 Landy Lane, Bethesda, Maryland, as a physicist since September 4, 1959. Records indicated that Kameny resided at 2435 18th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

On March 6, 1961, the files of the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C., revealed no arrest or other record for Kameny.

On March 7, 1961, the files of the United States Park Police, Washington, D. C., revealed that Kameny was arrested on September 28, 1958, on an investigation charge. Records indicated that Kameny was observed loitering in the vicinity of the public toilet at Lafayette Park in Washington, D. C. Records further indicated that Kameny was released after questioning and no papers were issued.

On March 19, 1961, the Identification Division, FBI, furnished the following identification record for Franklin Edward Kameny, FBI Number 651 019 C:

ORIG & ONE TO OSI - 4

Request Received: 2-2-62

PKM:wap/lnw

(4)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. This is in answer to your request for a check of FBI files.

AUG 2 1962

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

67 MAR 2 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY SP4 dlv/omb

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Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

Franklin Edward Kameny

<u>Contributor of Fingerprints</u>	<u>Name and Number</u>	<u>Arrested or Received</u>	<u>Charge</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
PD San Fran Calif	FRANKLIN EDWARD KAMENY #137-691	8-29-56	Sec 215 Pol Code Sec 647 5-PC	Sec 215 6 mos probn \$50 Sec 647 5 dism no DA 12-3-56
CSC	FRANKLIN EDWARD KAMENY #16-58-1810	8-8-57		
US Park Police Wash DC	FRANKLIN EDWARD KAMENY #1561	9-28-58	inv	rel

On April 7, 1961, Franklin Edward Kameny was interviewed by Special Agents of this Bureau. Kameny advised that he was 35 years of age and was born May 21, 1925, at New York, New York. He stated that he was a physicist employed at the Henry A. Gardner Laboratory, 5521 Landy Lane, Bethesda, Maryland. He stated that he resided alone in a third floor apartment located at 2435 18th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Kameny stated that he was dismissed from his employment with the United States Army Map Service in 1957 on charges that he was a "homosexual." Kameny stated that he was presently appealing his dismissal by the government on the grounds that they failed to prove that he was a homosexual. Kameny stated that he did not wish to discuss his sex activities with Agents of the FBI as he felt that it might prejudice him in his bid for reinstatement with the government.

Kameny stated that, as a man, he was not interested in sexual relations with a child of either sex. He stated that his theory of sex involved an intellectual union on the part of both persons as well as their consent. Kameny stated that he had only engaged in sexual relationships with individuals on an intellectual plane with himself. Kameny related that he would not discuss the sex of the individuals with whom he had had relations as he felt that it was "his own business."

Franklin Edward Kameny

Kameny continued, stating that he received his undergraduate degree from Harvard University in 1948, his Masters degree from Harvard University, June, 1949, and his Doctors degree from Harvard University, in June, 1956.

Kameny stated that he only associated with persons on the same intellectual plane as himself and admitted he had visited the Chicken Hut Restaurant and the Derby Room Cocktail Lounge in Washington, D. C. Kameny added that these two establishments were frequented by "gay" persons and added that he would leave the question as to whether or not he was "gay" open. Kameny stated that all his sex activities were based on an "intellectual level" with the participating party.

Kameny advised that in August, 1956, he was arrested by the Police Department in San Francisco, California, on a "soliciting charge." He stated that he received a six-month suspended sentence and a \$50 fine upon pleading guilty to this charge. Kameny stated that he did not wish to discuss the details of this arrest.

He further advised that he was arrested by the United States Park Police, Washington, D. C., in September, 1958, and released after questioning. Kameny stated that he was walking through Lafayette Park when a park policeman arrested him and questioned him regarding his sex activities. Kameny stated that he refused to discuss his sex activities with the park policeman and was released after questioning at their headquarters.

Kameny furnished the following description and background information regarding himself:

Sex: Male
Race: White
Age: 35
Date of Birth: May 21, 1925, New York City
Height: 5 feet 7 inches
Weight: 150 pounds
Hair: Brown, balding
Eyes: Green
Build: Slender
Complexion: Light
Marital Status: Single
Occupation: Physicist
Education: Received Bachelors Degree, Masters Degree, Doctorate at Harvard University.

Franklin Edward Kameny

Service Record: United States Army from September 20, 1943, to March 25, 1946, received honorable discharge.

Residence: 2435 18th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Relatives: Mother, Mrs. Rae B. Kameny, refused to furnish her address in New York City. [redacted] refused to furnish address in New York City. [redacted]

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You may desire to consult the files of the Civil Service Commission and the Department of the Army for information concerning Kameny.

NOTE:

Kameny was developed as a suspect in case captioned "Unsub; Michael Joseph Condetti (deceased) - Victim; Possible Kidnapping," based on information received from Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

FBI

Date: 10/5/62

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED REGULAR MAILHEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (62-0)

SUBJECT: MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
MATTHACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON
FORMED BY FRANKLIN EDWIN KAMENY

On 10/3/62, Lieutenant Commander [redacted] ONI, Pentagon, and neighbor of SA FRANCIS X. O'NEILL, Baltimore Office, confidentially furnished to SA O'NEILL two letters received by his department. These letters, one addressed to ROBERT S. McNAMARA, Secretary of Defense, dated 6/28/62, and the other addressed to the Honorable FRED KORTH, Secretary of the Navy, dated 8/28/62, written by FRANKLIN E. KAMENY, as President of the Matthachine Society of Washington. Copies of these letters are enclosed herewith for the Bureau and WFO, for their information. (S) (u) per ONI memo 3/12/84

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Lieutenant Commander [redacted] stated that the Navy Department planned no action concerning the allegation set forth in these letters and considered them as works of a crank. The source from which these letters were obtained must be kept confidential. (S) (u) per ONI memo 3/12/84

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For the information of the Bureau and WFO, attention is directed to the report of SA ELMER LEE TODD at WFO, 6/8/61, in the case of MICHAEL JOSEPH CONDETTI, Kidnaping. Bufile 79-772; WFO file 79-183. This report sets forth a review of an interview with FRANKLIN EDWIN KAMENY, who resided 2435 18th Street, NW, WDC. During this interview, KAMENY stated

3-Bureau (Encs. 2)
1-WFO (Encs. 2)
1-Baltimore
GCS:cej
(5)

REC-91

13 OCT 6 1962

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Approved: 52 OCT 16 1962

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

Per

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BA (62-0)
GCS:cej

that he had been discharged from Government Service as a homosexual while employed with the Army Map Service, WDC. At time of interview, he stated that he was appealing this dismissal. KAMENY is a graduate of Harvard University with a Doctor's Degree.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

17 September 1962

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Evans	✓
Mr. Malone	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Hon J Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D C

Dear Mr Hoover

Undoubtedly the attached letter and press release have been brought to your attention prior to this time since each Member of Congress apparently received copies. Chances are your agency also received the attached communications.

On its face, the attached letter and its statement appear to be a hoax. Despite this, I cannot overlook the assertion contained in these attachments regarding the thousands of Federal service employees alleged to be homosexuals. I would appreciate having your comments as to the validity of these assertions concerning the number of homosexuals in the service, and if there is any truth in the statements, what steps are being taken to remove such described types from the area of government service.

My thanks for your kind attention to this matter, and with kindest personal regards, I am

Very truly yours

Joe M. Kilgore

Joe M. Kilgore

100-403320-90X1

ENCLOSURE

ns
Attachment

REC- 51

62-108277-4

25 OCT 4 1962

CRIME RESEARCH

3 ENCLOSURE

Letter to DeLoach
mem
9-25-62
JMK

NOT MAILED VIA
SEC. 6

EXP. PROC.
SEP 24 1962
32

COPY

NEWS RELEASE
FROM THE

MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

P O Box 1032

Washington 13, D C

FOR RELEASE ON:

Tuesday, August 28, 1962

The formation of a new social action group in the greater Washington, D C area is announced. This group, the Mattachine Society of Washington, is dedicated to improving the status of the homosexual in our society, in the interest both of that minority group and of the nation. The Society discusses and acts upon all problems relating to the homosexual, both general and specific.

Guest speakers will address the group from time to time on a variety of relevant subjects. The Society is also setting up a professional referral service-- doctors, lawyers, clergymen, etc. -- for the homosexual in need.

The organization feels that the homosexual, today, is where the Negro was in the 1920's, except that the Negro has had, at worst, the mere indifference of his government, and, at best, its active assistance, whereas the homosexual has always had to contend with the active hostility of his government. For this reason, it is time that a strong initiative be taken to obtain for the homosexual minority -- a minority in no way different, as such, from other of our national minority groups -- the same rights, provided in the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, as are guaranteed to all citizens. These include the rights to the pursuit of happiness, and to equality of opportunity; the right, as human beings, to develop and achieve their full potential and dignity; and the right, as citizens, to be allowed to make their maximum contribution to the society in which they live -- rights which Federal policy and practice now deny them.

The Society feels that prejudice directed against an individual, for no cause other than an unconventional sexual preference, is unwarranted, and that harsh, discriminatory action taken on the basis of such prejudice, with its

62-108077-4
ENCLOSURE

100-403320-90X1

c o p y

The Mattachine Society of Washington

P. O. Box 1032
Washington D C

August 28, 1962

The Honorable John M Kilgore
House of Representatives
Washington 25 D C

Dear Mr Kilgore:

Enclosed, for your interest and information, is a formal statement of the Purpose of the Mattachine Society of Washington, a newly-formed organization, devoted to the improvement of the status of our country's 15,000,000 homosexuals.

Included, also, is a copy of our news release, which was submitted to the Washington newspapers and others, and to the various press services.

The question of homosexuality, and the prejudice against it, both personal and official, is a serious one, involving, as it does, more than one out of every ten American citizens, including roughly a quarter-million in, each, the Federal Civil Service, the Armed Forces, and security-sensitive positions in private industry, and at least 10% of your constituents.

We feel that the government's approach is archaic, unrealistic, and inconsistent with basic American principles. We feel, in addition, that it is inexcusably and unnecessarily wasteful of trained manpower and of the taxpayers' money.

We realize that this area presents you with many potential problems, some of them quite subtle and touchy ones of politics and public relations, and that they are not always subject to easy solution, but policies of repression, persecution, and exclusion will not prove to be workable ones in the case of this minority, any more than they have, throughout history, in the case of other minorities. This is a problem which must be worked with, constructively, not worked against, destructively, as is now the case. A fresh approach by the Federal government is badly needed.

We welcome any comments which you may have on this subject.

We will be pleased to meet with you personally, at your convenience, to discuss these and related matters.

Thank you for your consideration of our position.

Sincerely yours,

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

Franklin E Kameny
President

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62-108077-4

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incident waste of useful talent and manpower, is not consistent with the national welfare. It is felt that personal and popular prejudice cannot be eliminated as long as official prejudice exists and is indulged.

For this reason, the Society's effort will be directed to four main areas: First, the clearly improper, discriminatory policies of the U. S. Civil Service Commission -- policies which are plainly unconstitutional, and which operate against the best interests of the country, in that they act to deprive the nation of the services of many clearly well-qualified citizens who have much to offer. That these policies are quite needless is demonstrated by the fact that, despite them, there are at least 200,000 homosexuals in the Federal service, and have been for many years, with no ill effects.

Second, the Armed Forces' needless and harshly-administered policies of exclusion. The present practice of giving less-than fully-honorable discharges to homosexuals is unnecessarily vicious. In view of the fact that the Armed Forces also presently included at least a quarter-million homosexuals, in all ranks, without ill-effects, and that over a million served well and honorably in World War II, present policy seems open to serious question.

Third, the illogical policies of our security-clearance system, for civilian and military government personnel, and for those in private industry, under which all homosexuals, as a group, are regarded as security risks, without consideration of the merits of each individual case. Despite the continuing presence of some quarter-million homosexuals with security clearances, at all levels, and within the cognizance of all agencies, the number of breaches of security resulting from homosexuality is virtually, if not actually nil. Examination will show that present policies foster just that susceptibility to blackmail against which these policies are supposed to protect.

Fourth, the area of local law, both its provisions and its administration and enforcement. The Society feels that the example of the State of Illinois should be followed, in legalizing private homosexual relations on the part of consenting adults, but that, in any case, action must be taken against existing often flagrant and shocking abuses and violations of due process and of proper rights, liberties, and freedoms in this area.

The organization seeks a reassessment and reconsideration of present, totally unrealistic Federal policy and practice, law and regulation, on homosexuality. A "New Frontier" approach to official policies and practices which relegate over 15,000,000 Americans to second-class citizenship is long overdue and badly needed. The Government, hitherto, has attempted to sweep this problem under the rug, and, ostrich-like, has refused to face the situation or to deal with it in a logical fashion.

The Mattachine Society of Washington is confident that all intelligent, informed, public-spirited citizens will join them in their efforts to achieve a fresh and reasonable approach to this problem.

UNITED STATES GO

Memoran

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 9-25-62

FROM : M. A. Jones

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/7/84 BY SP4 Klu/omb

SUBJECT:

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON
(HOMOSEXUAL GROUP)
 INQUIRY CONCERNING FROM REPRESENTATIVE
 JOE M. KILGORE (D. - TEXAS)

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

By letter of 9-17-62, Congressman Kilgore forwards to the Director material sent to him by The Mattachine Society of Washington (a homosexual group known to the Bureau for several years) and inquires whether allegations contained in the Mattachine propaganda has any validity as to thousands of Federal employees being homosexuals. Congressman Kilgore requests information concerning the number of these perverts in Federal service and what steps for removal are being undertaken.

The Bureau has enjoyed limited cordial contact with Congressman Kilgore.

Bufile 62-108079 contains background concerning The Mattachine Society of Washington and its president, Dr. Franklin E. Kameny, a physicist who received a Ph. D. at Harvard in 1956 and was dismissed from employment with the U. S. Army Map Service in 1957 as a homosexual. This group has distributed on a large scale similar data to various government officials in Washington, D. C., and numerous name check requests have been received by the Bureau.

It is noted the Bureau maintains no statistics on the number of homosexuals in government but such figures may possibly be secured from the Civil Service Commission. The Civil Service Commission is responsible for determining the suitability of individuals for government employment and information received or developed by the Bureau is referred to the Civil Service Commission, as well as to the pertinent agencies.

RECOMMENDATION:

That someone in your (Mr. DeLoach's) office contact Congressman Kilgore, acknowledge his letter to the Director, informally apprise him of the background of The Mattachine Society of Washington and its president, Dr. Franklin E. Kameny, and suggest the Congressman might like to inquire of the Civil Service Commission for information concerning the number of homosexuals in Federal employment.

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Evans

1 - Mr. Rosen

1 - Mr. M. A. Jones

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25 OCT 4 1962

CRIME RECORDS
 9/28
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We welcome any comments which you may have on this subject.

We will be pleased to meet with you personally, at your convenience, to discuss these and related matters.

Thank you for your consideration of our position. Your reply will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

Franklin E. Kameny

Franklin E. Kameny
President of Mattachine Society of Washington

DO NOT
REPLY

The Mattachine Society of Washington

P.O. Box 10320
Washington 13, D.C.

August 28, 1962

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY [signature]

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed, for your interest and information, is a formal statement of the purposes of the Mattachine Society of Washington, a newly-formed organization devoted to the improvement of the status of our country's 15,000,000 homosexuals.

Included also, is a copy of our news release, which was submitted to the Washington newspapers and others, and to the various press services.

The question of homosexuality, and of the prejudice against it, both personal and official, is a serious one, involving, as it does, more than one out of every ten American citizens, and including roughly a quarter-million in each the Federal Civil Service (among whom are a number in your own Bureau), in the Armed Forces, and in security-sensitive positions in private industry -- numbers which have not in the past been reduced by measures of exclusion which were taken, and which will not be reduced in the future.

We realize that this area presents you with many potential problems, some of them quite subtle and touchy ones of politics and public relations, and that they are not always subject to easy solution, but policies of repression, persecution, and exclusion will not prove to be workable ones, in the case of this minority, any more than they have, throughout history, in the case of other minorities. This is a problem which must be worked with, constructively, not worked against, destructively, as is now the case. A fresh approach by the Federal government is badly needed.

We feel that the FBI's present approach toward homosexuals, and its manner of dealing with them, is not fully consistent with a proper regard for personal liberties and freedoms, is not in the best interests of the nation, and should be re-evaluated.

As the only organized representatives of the greater Washington metropolitan area's quarter-million homosexuals, and as one of the few such groups representing the nation's homosexuals, and as a group which can speak authoritatively upon most aspects of this question, we offer you our assistance and our services in every way possible and proper, in the investigation of certain crimes involving homosexuality. We must ask your cooperation, however, in efforts to eliminate, wherever relevant to your organization and its activities, the present prejudice against, and persecution of homosexuals.

We would very much like to cooperate with you in these matters, if you will enable us to work with you, but in any case, we are determined that this question will be brought out into the open, and that present government policy and practice will be reconsidered.

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Callahan ✓
Mr. Conrad ✓
WASHINGTON, D.C.
Mr. Evans ✓
Mr. Malone ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Sullivan ✓
Mr. Tavel ✓
Mr. Trotter ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Miss Holmes ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

51 MAR 1 1963

3 ENCLOSURE
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SEP 18 1962

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CORRESPONDENCE

C O P Y

The Mattachine Society of Washington
P. O. Box 1032
Washington 13, D. C.
August 28, 1962

The Honorable Robert F. Kennedy
Attorney General
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

Enclosed, for your interest and information, is a formal statement of the purposes of the Mattachine Society of Washington, a newly-formed organization devoted to the improvement of the status of our country's 15,000,000 homosexuals.

Included also, is a copy of our news release, which was submitted to the Washington newspapers and others, and to the various press services.

The question of homosexuality and the prejudice against it, both personal and official, is a serious one, involving, as it does, more than one out of every ten American citizens, and including roughly a quarter-million in each the Federal Civil Service, in the Armed Forces, and in security-sensitive positions in private industry, and at least 10% -- some 3,000 -- of the employees in your own department, numbers which have not, in the past, been reduced by measures of exclusion which were taken, and which will not be reduced in the future.

We feel that the government's approach is archaic, unrealistic, and inconsistent with basic American principles. We feel, in addition, that it is inexcusably and unnecessarily wasteful of trained manpower and of the taxpayers' money.

We realize that this area presents you with many potential problems, some of them quite subtle and touchy ones of politics and public relations, and that they are not always subject to easy solution, but policies of repression, persecution, and exclusion will not prove to be workable ones in the case of this minority, any more than they have, throughout history, in the case of other minorities. This is a problem which must be worked with, constructively, not worked against, destructively, as is now the case. A fresh approach by the Federal government is badly needed.

Unlike many, we do not regard this question as a medical or psychiatric one, but primarily as one of civil rights and of prejudice, different in no essential aspect from the similar problems faced by the Negro, the Jew, the Catholic, and others.

You have taken an admirable stand in regard to the rights of the Negro. Whatever your personal feelings toward homosexuality may be, we feel that an equally vigorous stand on behalf of the rights of the nation's 15,000,000 homosexuals -- a group against which the Federal government is one of the chief offenders, rather than state governments, as in the case of the Negro -- is timely and very much in order.

We feel that a thoroughgoing re-examination and re-evaluation of the position and activities of the Justice Department and various of its branches in regard to homosexuality and the homosexual -- the nation's largest minority group after the Negro -- is long overdue.

We would very much like to cooperate with you, in these matters, if you

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DATE 2/7/84 BY SP-6 L. L. L.

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will enable us to work with you, but, in any case, we are determined that this question will be brought out into the open, and that present government policy and practice will be reconsidered.

We welcome any comments which you may have on this subject.

We will be pleased to meet with you personally, at your convenience, to discuss these and related matters.

Thank you for your consideration of our position. We would appreciate your reply.

Sincerely yours,

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

Franklin E. Kameny
President

The Mattachine Society of Washington

P. O. BOX 1032
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

February 3, 1963

The Honorable Robert F. Kennedy
Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

On August 28, 1962, as spokesmen for the local and the national homosexual communities, we wrote you a letter in regard to Justice Department policy and practice toward homosexuals. For your reference and convenience, a copy of that letter and its enclosures are included.

In more than five months which have elapsed, we have had neither the pleasure of a response nor even the common courtesy of an acknowledgement.

We are sure that similar letters from spokesmen for the nation's Jewish, Negro, Catholic, or other minorities would receive prompt, proper, full, constructive attention. We expect the same. The nation's 15,000,000 homosexuals --- the country's largest minority group after the Negro --- are not second-class citizens, and will not be relegated to that role, nor, we believe, in the light of your many statements against prejudice, bigotry, and discrimination, would you wish to relegate any body of American citizens to that role.

In any case, ALL American citizens and taxpayers have the right to expect proper replies to letters written to their public officials.

Our complaints are valid ones; our problems are real ones. They will not vanish if you look the other way long enough; when you look back, they will be right there awaiting your proper attention to them. The Government, as a whole, and in its various branches and agencies, has been wrestling for years, totally unsuccessfully, with various aspects of this question. There is every reason to believe that as long as present Government approaches continue to be followed, the problem will mount in size and become increasingly intractable.

We therefore request a prompt, full and proper, meaningful and constructive reply to our letter of August 28.

We will be pleased to confer with you personally on these matters.

Thank you.

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DATE 2/7/84 BY SP4 HLR/jmh

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Sincerely yours, 5 MAR 5 1963

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

Bruce Schuyler

Bruce Schuyler
Secretary

M. B.

53 MAR 8 1963

RECEIVED BY DEPT. OF JUST.

The Mattachine Society of Washington

P. O. BOX 1032
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

February 16, 1963

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On August 28, 1962, as spokesmen for the local and the national homosexual communities, we wrote you a letter in regard to present policy and practice toward homosexuals. For your reference and convenience, a copy of that letter and its enclosures are included.

In more than five months which have elapsed, we have had neither the pleasure of a response, nor even the common courtesy of an acknowledgement.

We are sure that similar letters from spokesmen for the nation's Jewish, Negro, Catholic, or other minorities would receive prompt, proper, full, constructive attention and replies. We expect the same. The nation's 15,000,000 homosexuals --- the country's largest minority group after the Negro --- are not second-class citizens, and will not be relegated to that role, nor, we believe, in the light of the Government's many recent statements against prejudice, bigotry, and discrimination, would you wish to see any body of American citizens relegated to that role.

In any case, ALL American citizens and taxpayers have the right to expect proper replies to letters written to their public officials.

Our complaints are valid ones; our problems are real ones. They will not vanish if you look the other way long enough; when you look back, they will be right there awaiting your proper attention to them. The Government, as a whole and in its various branches and agencies, including your own Bureau, have been wrestling for years, totally unsuccessfully, with various aspects of this question. There is every reason to believe that as long as present policies, approaches, and practices continue to be followed, the problem will mount in size and become increasingly intractable.

We therefore request a prompt, full and proper, meaningful and constructive reply to our letter of August 28.

We will be pleased to confer with you personally on these matters.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

Bruce Schuyler
Bruce Schuyler
Secretary

NAMERHECK

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DATE 2/7/84 BY SP4/KJP/entp

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40 FEB 18 1963

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 8-7-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: FRANKLIN E. KAMENY
PRESIDENT
MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON
POST OFFICE BOX 1032
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 2/7/84 BY SP4 [signature]

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

After a number of attempts to reach captioned individual to arrange a personal interview, he was contacted on the evening of August 6, 1964. He offered to come to Bureau Headquarters for interview at 12:30 p.m. on 8-7-64. It will be recalled it has been approved that the above be contacted to request the deletion of the Director's name from the mailing list of the "Gazette," the publication of this homosexual group.

Kameny arrived at 12:35 p.m., accompanied by Robert King, Editor of the "Gazette" of the "Mattachine Society of Washington," and both were interviewed by SAs John W. O'Beirne and James R. Healy of the Crime Research Section.

Kameny and King were informed that the presence of Mr. Hoover's name on their mailing list is considered offensive and they were requested to delete his name from this list. Kameny and King pointed out that their purpose in sending such material to governmental officials such as the Director was to attempt to influence these officials to become more understanding of the aims of their group. They stated that the President, the Attorney General, other members of the President's Cabinet and members of congress are included in their mailing list for this reason. They stated further that they realize that much of their material is probably promptly thrown into the waste basket.

It was pointed out to Kameny and King that the Congress makes the laws and the Attorney General sets over-all Justice Department policy and that, therefore, there would appear to be no need to forward such material to the FBI.

Kameny commented upon his group's great interest in seeing that their civil rights are protected, stating that they felt they have a right to communicate with government officials in an attempt to gain sympathy for their cause. King commented that, on the other hand, they did not wish to antagonize officials by sending material which was strongly resented.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach

~~1 - Mr. Tolson~~

1 - Mr. Callahan

1 - Mr. Evans

SGE Section

JWO:Brp (6)

EX 106

REC-61

100-403320-110

AUG 13 1964

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

AUG 19 1964

CRIME RESEARCH

Memorandum for Mr. DeLoach
RE: FRANKLIN E. KAMENY

They stated they would bring our request for removal from their mailing list before the Board of Directors of their Society at their next meeting and would be guided by the decision reached.

In connection with the mention by Kameny and King of their Society's desire to cultivate more favorable governmental reaction to the status of their organization, King mentioned that the Mattachine Society would be holding a convention in Washington, D. C., in October and, somewhat facetiously, added that Mr. Hoover is most cordially invited to attend. This invitation was emphatically and immediately declined.

The interview was concluded after eight minutes. There was no discussion or argument concerning the legal, moral or social merits of captioned Society. The interview was conducted in a calm and dispassionate manner and, whether or not these mailings to the Bureau are discontinued, it has been clearly made a matter of record that the receipt of such items is considered offensive and are not desired.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

DeLoach
8-7

PM

John

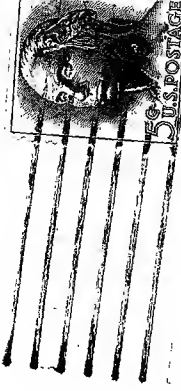
JAS

P. O. BOX 1032
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

100-483320-110

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE *2/2/84* BY *SP4/blw/ent*

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20025



1A DIRECTOR

Open by J. Edgar Hoover

14 JUL 16 1964

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DATE 2/7/84 BY SP-4 elw/pmh

Mattachine Society of Washington

G A Z E T T E

Volume II, Number 1

Spring 1964

H.R. 5990

District of Columbia law, as passed by Congress, requires that organizations seeking to raise funds be licensed to do so by the District Government. In August, 1962 the M S W received such a license. In July, 1963, Rep. John Dowdy (Dem., Tex.) objecting to the issuance of a license to a "bunch of perverts" introduced a bill, H.R. 5990, which provided that (a) the issuance of any such license be preceded by an affirmative finding publicly announced that the organization contributes to the health, welfare, and morals of the District of Columbia, and (b) the license issued to the Mattachine Society of Washington be revoked. The bill was referred to Subcommittee 4 of the House Committee on the District of Columbia. Dowdy is the Chairman of Subcommittee 4.

The Society opposed section (a) on the ground that it is excessively stringent; and (b) on the primary ground that, apparently as a bill of attainder, it would be unconstitutional.

A letter setting forth our position was sent to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, to whom the bill had been referred. The support of the American Civil Liberties Union was obtained.

In addition, the Society requested that Congressional hearings be held, at which representatives of the Society could testify. The request was granted, the hearings took place on August 8 & 9, 1963.

Representatives of the Government of the District of Columbia testified for 45 minutes in opposition to the bill. The president of the MSW testified for about 4½ hours, the Vice-President for about 1½ hour, and a representative of the local ACLU affiliate for about an hour. The DC Republican Committee sent a letter to the Congressional Subcommittee opposing the bill.

The hearings elicited extensive newspaper publicity (10 articles), all of it either neutral or favorable to the Society, including an editorial in the Washington Post, strongly supporting the Society and its right to the license.

It was discovered that a provision of the law exempts from the licensing requirements organizations expecting to raise less than \$1,500.00 in any calendar year. Since the M S W comes within this category, the Society's license was returned to the District, with the clear proviso that the organization feels itself free to solicit funds without limitation or restriction.

The return of the license was reported in the Washington papers, in a fashion indicating that our activities were restricted. A letter to the editors, published in the Washington Post, stated that we "will actively continue to solicit for funds."

The District of Columbia then proposed new regulations, eliminating the \$1500 exemption, and requiring (continued on page 3)

EDITORIALS

Mattachine Society of Washington

G A Z E T T E

Address: Post Office Box No. 1032
Washington, D.C. 20013

Editor: Robert King
Staff: Ronald Lockwood, John
Marshall, Denis Nagel,
Frank P., Gail H.

SOBER THOUGHTS ON GAY BARS

Like bees and ants, man is a social creature; but, unlike our insect friends, Man's communal life goes beyond a coalescence for survival - it extends into his leisure periods or "free" time. This is his true "social" life. The homosexual is no exception to this universal principle. He is, however, by his very nature, limited in his choice of a "social" life.

The avenues open to most heterosexuals through which they can feed their social appetites are virtually limitless. Not even the smallest town is without its Kiwanis, Elks, Ladies Aids, church groups, daughters of this, sons of that--places where people with common interests can gather to talk, meet others, develop. And what has the homosexual, as such, to take the place of these? The homosexual, as members of a group, have only the gay bar.

The need for the gay bar in the community life of the homosexual is as necessary as all the other social institutions are to the heterosexual. However, the existence of a gay bar is not a license for unso-cial behavior on the part of its patrons.

We do not condone lewd or indecent behavior, the serving of liquor to minors, or disorderly conduct generally in any bar, be it homosexual

or heterosexual. The inequality lies, however, in the fact that when such conduct occurs in a heterosexual bar it is the offending individuals who are punished; when it happens in a gay bar the bar itself is looked on, by officials, as the offender and, in many cases, closed. This is unfair, but, for the present, a fact of life.

Our round-about point is that the continuing existence of gay bars is in some measure determined by the behavior of its patrons. The need of a social life for the homosexual exists - the gay bars help to fill that need. Don't jeopardize their existence. Remember, the D. A. R. won't have you!

ECHOES OF ECHO))))))))))

Now that the hubbub has died down and the dust has cleared, it's a good time to take a look through the retrospectoscope for an objective evaluation of the 1963 E C H O convention. Most people we have spoken to seem to feel that it was an unqualified success. Do we agree? Most emphatically YES!!!!

Our criterion for judging is twofold: 1. Did it achieve its immediate aims? 2. Will ECHO '63 have any lasting effects to help further the homophile movement?

The immediate aim of the '63 convention was the dissemination of information and ideas on homosexuals and homosexuality. Considering the caliber of the speakers and the variety of subjects, the attendance, the resultant radio programs, and the sale of literature, we scored well on part one.

It may be too early to judge part two. However, the breakthroughs in advertising and on radio will certainly make it easier for us to approach these media in the future. The mail we have received and the

(continued from previous page)

requests for transcripts of the talks which we are still receiving some six months after the convention show more than an immediate interest. Perhaps the fact that membership in the Washington Mattachine has doubled since the convention can be argued in our favor.

The question now arises - "What next?" The answer is obvious -----
E C H O CONVENTION 1964!!!!

HOMOPHILE: A DEFINITION

The word homophile is coming into increasing currency. It has been agreed that, as used by the East Coast Homophile Organizations (ECHO) and its individual member organizations, the word is not simply synonymous with homosexual, but conforms to the following formal definition:

homophile: adj., pertaining to the social movement devoted to the improvement of the status of the homosexual, and to groups, activities and literature associated with the movement; as, homophile organizations, homophile conventions, homophile publications.

Thus, in referring to the homophile movement, or to homophile organizations, etc., there is no implication that those involved are necessarily homosexuals. We will not substitute homophile for the adjective homosexual, nor refer to homosexuals as homophiles, nor to homosexuality as homophilia, or homophilism.

With the distinction implied in this definition, we feel that the word is a useful addition to our language; without it, it becomes merely a needless euphemism.

Your support is needed by the
MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON
Donations are always welcome.

H.R. 5990 (con't)

that those connected with the solicitation supply residence address and place of employment. Public hearings on these amendments were held on November 8th. The changes were opposed by the ACLU and community organizations.

The bill has come out of both subcommittee and full committee at this writing. Action on the House floor was expected on March ninth but none was taken. This may have been due in part to the many telegrams sent to members of congress by the Mattachine Society and by the ACLU. On the morning on which action was scheduled to be taken a strong editorial appeared in the Washington Post taking a stand against the bill.

(continued on page 8)

ECHO))))))))))))))))))

The first sessions of the monthly ECHO meetings have been devoted entirely to discussions on the upcoming 1964 ECHO convention. Committees have been set up in the following areas: Program, Publicity and Advertising, Finances, and, Arrangements and Accommodations. A tentative budget was arrived at. A report at the last meeting by committee chairmen shows that work has been progressing rapidly in all these areas.

The second sessions have been devoted, in the main, to discussions of projects contemplated by ECHO. An ECHO annual is one of the items under discussion. It has also been decided that ECHO has an obligation to assist in the formation of new homophile organizations in the East. Inquiries along these lines will be welcomed.

OUR PRESIDENT SPEAKS

(Editors note: The views expressed in the following column, a regular feature of the Gazette, are the personal views and opinions of the President of the Society; they do not, necessarily, reflect the views of the Mattachine Society of Washington.)

There is a strange reluctance on the part of the homophile movement to take a stand on the question of whether or not homosexuality is a sickness.

It is currently the fad, in our all - too - conformist society, to term as sick any significant departure from the statistical norm. The homosexual community has, apparently, been so "brainwashed" by such thinking that it actually takes it with sufficient seriousness so that the argument is made that we should assume a neutral or agnostic position on the question until we have clear proof that homosexuality is NOT a sickness.

If nothing else was made plain at our recent E C H O convention, the abysmally poor quality and lack of validity of virtually the entire body of psychiatric and psychological research on this question became clearly evident. Books have been written by psychiatrists, posing as authorities, whose entire acquaintanceship with the homosexual community came through the patients coming to them for help --- an obviously atypical and unrepresentative sampling.

In his recent, much - publicized book, "Homosexuality", Bieber sets out, clearly, the weak position of the psychiatric profession, when he says (emphasis supplied): "All psychoanalytic theories ASSUME that adult homosexuality is ---- pathological." Obviously, if one assumes that homosexuality is

pathological, then one will discover that homosexuals are sick, just as, if one assumes that two plus two equal five, one is likely to discover that three plus one equal five. In both instances, the assumption requires proof before it can be seriously entertained. In neither instance is such proof available, or, apparently, likely to become so. There seems to be no valid evidence to show that homosexuality, per se, is a sickness. The simple fact that the suggestion has been made is, in the absence of evidence, no reason for abandoning the view that homosexuality is not a sickness.

Our movement, whether we like it to be so or not, is primarily one of a political, public-relations, and social - action nature, and only to a limited degree, a scientific one. In such a context it is necessary that we take firm, strong positions whenever the facts reasonable permit us to do so without violating intellectual honesty and integrity. If our movement is to succeed, we must be prepared to take bold, positive positions on relevant controversial matters, not negative, or wishy-washy neutral ones.

We would be derelict in our responsibilities to community, to society, and to science, were we not to reject the image and concept of inferiority of which this idea of sickness is part, and which society has done its immoral best to inculcate into us. Dr. Pomeroy, co-author of the Kinsey Report, put this aspect of the matter very well when he stated, in a recent address, that the Mattachine Society "will not accomplish (its) role as long as its members believe the nonsense that society has been saying about homosexuality for the past 150 years, or as long as they are weighed down by feelings of low
(Continued on page 8)

Summary review: "The Emergence of the American Homophile Movement."

Donald Webster Cory, author of THE HOMOSEXUAL IN AMERICA, chose the above title for his address at the ECHO Convention. He very ably outlined the movement's development from its European roots to its present status. Mr. Cory stated that the important factors responsible for its success and development included World War II, the Kinsey and Wolfenden Reports, and more permissive sexual attitudes. These also aided in reducing the opposition, reluctance, and fear on the part of the homosexual community to create the movement.

We have only begun our work of initiating social change on a big scale. He then summarized what he felt were the major difficulties and obstacles today. Among them was failure to overcome the apathy of the majority of homosexuals toward the movement.

Also, he decried the dearth of effective leadership and incentive. Said that the homosexual's great emotional problems brought about neurotic interaction within the leadership. Cory hit prevalent hypocritical stance of the movement in which homosexuality is presented, not as it exists, but in a manner designed to placate the public.

He contended that great confusion exists in the area of what constitutes beneficial publicity. He stated that we often did ourselves great disservice in our method of handling speakers and guests so as not to offend potential friends regardless of what they might say or do.

Problems are created by naively

allowing ourselves to be used by superficial authors masquerading as great authorities, who in reality are sensationalists.

He further said that we are the victims of poorly planned goals, compounding difficulty in establishing and maintaining a high level of interest for any appreciable period of time.

Continuing, Mr. Cory proceeded to enumerate some of the strengths and achievements of the movement. Among them was that homosexuality has been made a legitimate source of social protest, meriting serious attention and no longer is solely a source of entertainment. Also, meetings of homosexuals and discussion of homosexuality are now quite respectable, are advertised and held in highly regarded public places, and favorably received by professionals.

He further declared that the movement has helped qualified authors, researchers and professional bodies bring about enlightenment in addition to having established cooperative relationships with such groups as the American Civil Liberties Union, public health, social welfare, and governmental agencies.

Cory concluded by stating that we must fight for acceptance, which is an achievable goal; and calling for the development of a definitive long range program that would include building a realistic image acceptable to society as well as the homosexual himself. The address was followed by a provocative question and answer session on the speech.

ELLIS ADDRESS: A SUMMARY

E C H O banquet address: SEXUAL FREEDOM AND HOMOSEXUALITY: The Right of a Man to be Wrong, Albert Ellis, Ph.D.

(Though the Gazette has refrained from printing reviews of talks at the E C H O convention in favor of the sale of the taped transcripts and a proposed booklet of the full printed talks with reviews, the Ellis talk was so controversial that we feel we owe this summation to our readers. We present this summary, too, in order to indicate some of the extreme views on homosexuality which are now being promulgated. Ed. note)

Dr. Ellis' thesis is that "a fixed or exclusive homosexual is wrong, meaning inefficient, self-defeating and emotionally disturbed; but that he has a perfect right as a human to be wrong." He proceeded to give his reasons for holding this thesis. Maintaining that there is nothing intrinsically immoral about homosexuality, he said that man is essentially a plural-sexual being who can easily be conditioned in his sexual orientation and that anyone fixated exclusively as heterosexual or homosexual is "fetishistically deviated."

He enumerated the major reasons why he and "almost all straight psychotherapists" insist that fixed homosexuals are sick. In capsule form they are:

(1) In our society anyone who persists in practising homosexuality instead of training himself to enjoy heterosexuality is defeating his own ends.

(2) Homosexuality would be normal only after objectively trying heterosexuality and finding that for sexual reasons homosexuality is preferred. Homosexuals exhibit the

bigotry indicative of emotional disturbances by contending that they could not possibly enjoy heterosexuality.

(3) Theoretically possible, the well-adjusted homosexual has not been observed. Fear plays the leading role in inducing or maintaining an individual's homosexuality.

(4) Homosexuals are short range hedonists, and also take the easy way in their non-sexual life. A healthy homosexual will by himself or with professional help recondition himself to heterosexuality, which many do. Those who do not, remain hedonists and are emotionally ill.

(5) Most homosexuals are borderline or outright psychotics. There is no evidence that homosexuality is constitutional, but increasing evidence that serious mental illness is partially due to physiological anomalies which may predispose toward fixed homosexuality.

(6) Exclusive homosexuals exhibit further evidence of emotional disturbance which is often found in the manner in which they express their sexual behavior.

(7) Evidence for the existence of the well-adjusted homosexual is unconvincing because of the techniques used. They may not be guilty or upset about their condition, but further investigation establishes maladjustment.

He considers only suicidal patients to be sicker than the homosexual. Dr. Ellis then stated that he did not think homosexuals should be forced to change or be punished. He maintains that no human should be blamed or punished for anything he does. He believes that unless we allow this right to be wrong we will never help homo- (cont'd on page 7)

ELLIS (cont'd)

sexuals to correct their mistakes but, rather, will encourage them to maintain their present course. He then spent much time elaborating on this latter point and described how he thought that the homosexual should cope with his problems and facilitate his reconditioning to heterosexuality.

NEWS OF OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

The Daughters of Bilitis is participating in a research project of Dr. Ralph H. Gunlach, a psychologist and associate director of research at the postgraduate center for mental health, New York City. By means of a confidential questionnaire, the project aims to "collect accurate information on the lives and backgrounds of lesbians, and, by analyzing and reporting this objectively, such a study can advance the cause of genuine understanding of the lesbian."

DOB also announced that the first awards of the Blanche M. Baker Memorial Scholarships were made to Chicago and San Francisco students.

Plans are being formulated for the DOB Biennial Convention to be held in New York City, June 20th & 21st. The theme -- "The Threshold of the Future."

New York Chapter DOB has moved into new and more spacious quarters located at 441 West 28th Street.

The Mattachine Society, San Francisco held its Tenth Annual Conference in San Francisco and in Los Angeles with the assistance of the Los Angeles Mattachine last August. Principal addresses of the conference were taped by station KPFA - FM Berkeley, for future broadcast.

San Francisco Mattachine is coop-

erating in a study designed to explore the possibility of "physical changes due to particular sexual habits." It also plans to revive its seminar series, and is beginning a monthly Public Discussion Forum. A professional psychologist has joined the staff of consultant counselors.

Los Angeles Mattachine has started a twenty-four hour answering service to provide attorney referral service.

New York Mattachine has assisted the New York City Health Department and the U.S. Public Health Service in developing a VD control program for N. Y. C. homosexuals. The Society's June lecturer was Robert Sherwin, director of the Society for the Scientific Study of Sex. His topics were; the law, the homosexual's public image, and possible plans for the future. The September lecture was by Dr Albert Ellis on "Sexual Freedom and Homosexuality: The Right to be Wrong."

The Janus Society of Philadelphia was addressed by the Rev. Robert Wood on "Homosexuality as an answer to the population increase." Janus now has an office telephone to facilitate receiving inquiries. They have recently sponsored a talk at the Warwick Hotel by a PHS representative on "Homosexuality and Venereal Disease."

Dionysus has submitted its Articles of Incorporation to the state of California as a non-profit organization. They are contemplating holding their second Annual Symposium this spring.

The National League for Social Understanding has been successfully active on the California legal scene; participated on a popular TV program; lectured to the Christian Ethics class at Occidental

(cont'd from previous page)

College on "Understanding and Justice for the Homophile"; and established an attorney referral service.

The Public Relations Director of the Homosexual League of New York, Randolfe Wicker, spoke to a group of students at City College of New York. His address was covered by the New York Times.

"Lesbianism" was the topic of discussion by eight female homosexuals on WBAI - FM's "Live and Let Live, Part II." Pacifica stations in LA and San Francisco plan to carry the program in the future.

E C H O

CONVENTION '64

Theme

HOMOSEXUALITY: Civil Liberties

and Social Rights

October 10th and 11th

Gramercy
~~International~~ Inn
Washington, D. C.

Address all inquiries to:

Robert King, Coordinator
ECHO
P.O. Box 6038, Mid-City
Station
Washington, D. C. 20005

Our President Speaks (cont'd)

self-esteem induced by Society's attitude toward them. When you are called nuts and neurotics and goofers by therapists, immoral by the clergy, criminals by lawyers and judges, and perverts and child seducers by the public, you need a special kind of faith in yourself and faith in your fellow men before the collective ego of the Mattachine Society can be healthy and effective."

On most questions, such as this one, a too - carefully weighed, overly - cautious, scientific neutrality, or no-position stand will be taken as a position of weakness and will be used to our disadvantage.

For these reasons of fact, of logic, and of strategy and tactics, I, personally, take the position that until and unless clearly valid, positive evidence shows otherwise, homosexuality, per se, is neither a sickness, a defect, a disturbance, nor a malfunction of any sort.

If evidence should show, conclusively, that this position is in error, I shall give serious thought to leaving the movement. I do not anticipate that I shall ever need to do so.

I strongly commend this position to the homophile movement and to the homosexual community.

H.R. 5990 (cont'd)

Most recently, a Minority Report came out, signed by 9 of the 24 committee members, and opposing the bill in the strongest possible terms. It is understood that this report is the prelude to formal debate on the bill on the floor of the House of Representatives.

The solicitation of funds by the Mattachine Society of Washington actively continues.

**OTHER HOMOPHILE ORGANIZATIONS
IN THE UNITED STATES**

Mattachine Society, Inc.
693 Mission Street
San Francisco 5, California

Mattachine Society, Inc. of New York
1133 Broadway
Suite 516
New York City, New York 10010

Janus Society
34 South 17th Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103

Daughters of Bilitis, Inc.
1232 Market Street
Suite 108
San Francisco 2, California

ONE, Inc.
2256 Venice Blvd.
Los Angeles, California 90006

National League for Social Understanding
8214 Sunset Blvd.
Los Angeles, California 90046

Dionysus
P.O. Box 804
Huntington Beach, California

Los Angeles Mattachine Society, Inc.
9157 Sunset Blvd.
Suite 205
Los Angeles, California 90069

Citizen News
471 Minna Street
San Francisco 3, California

Demophil Center
15 Lindall Place
Boston 14, Massachusetts